THE [*Numb.* 595.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *September* 30, 1756.

PARIS, June 19.

LAST Wedneſday was publiſhed, with the uſual Formalities, the following Declaration of War againſt the King of England.

BY THE KING.

IT is notorious to all Europe, that the King of England made an Attack in 1754, on the King's Poſſeſſions in North-America, and that in the Month of June laſt, the Engliſh Navy, in Contempt of the Law of Nations, and the Faith of Treaties, began to commit the moſt violent Hoſtilities on his Majeſty's Ships, and the Navigation and Commerce of his Subjects.

The King, tho' juſtly incenſed at this Breach of Faith, and the Inſult offered to his Flag, ſuſpended for eight Months, the Effects of his Reſentment, and the Diſcharge of what he owed to the Dignity of his Crown, for fear of expoſing Europe to the Calamities of a new War.

With this ſalutary View, France at firſt only oppoſed to the unwarrantable Proceedings of England, a Conduct full of Moderation.

Whilſt the Engliſh Navy, by the moſt odious Violences, and ſometimes by the vileſt Artifices, made Captures of French Veſſels, navigating in full Security under the Safeguard of the public Faith; his Majeſty ſent back to England a Frigate taken by the French Navy, and Engliſh Veſſels traded without Moleſtation to the Ports of France.

Whilſt the French Soldiers and Sailors were receiving the hardeſt Treatment in the Britiſh Iſles, and thoſe Bounds, which the Law of Nature and common Humanity have preſcribed to the moſt rigorous Rights of War, were tranſgreſſed with Reſpect to them, the Engliſh travelled and reſided at full Liberty in France, under the Protection of that Regard which civilized Nations reciprocally owe to one another.

Whilſt the Engliſh Miniſtry were under an Appearance of Sincerity impoſing upon the King's Ambaſſador by falſe Proteſtations, Orders, directly contrary to the deceitful Aſſurances given of a ſpeedy Accommodation, were carrying into Execution in North-America.

Whilſt the Court of London were employing every caballing Art, and the Subſidies of England, to inſtigate other Powers againſt the Court of France, the King did not even aſk of theſe the Succours which Guaranties or defenſive Treaties authorized him to demand, and recommended to them ſuch Meaſures only as tended to their own Peace and Security.

Such hath been the Conduct of the two Nations. The ſtriking Contraſt of their Proceedings ought to convince all Europe that the one is guided by Motives of Jealouſy, Ambition, and Covetouſneſs; and that the Conduct of the other is founded on Principles of Honour, Juſtice and Moderation.

The King hoped that the King of England, conſulting in the End only the Laws of Equity, and the Intereſt of his own Glory, would diſavow the ſcandalous Exceſſes which his naval Officers were continually committing.

His Majeſty had even furniſhed him with a juſt and decent Method of doing this, by demanding immediate and full Reſtitution of the French Veſſels taken by the Engliſh Navy; and had offered on this preliminary Condition to enter into a Negotiation for that further Satisfaction which he had a Right to expect, and to agree to an amicable Accommodation of the Differences relating to America.

The King of England having rejected this Propoſal, the King ſaw in his Refuſal an authentic Declaration of War, as his Majeſty had intimated in his Requiſition.

The Britiſh Court might therefore have diſpenſed with obſerving a Formality that was become uſeleſs: A more eſſential Motive ought to have hindered them from ſubmitting to the Judgment of Europe the pretended Injuries alledged by the King of England in the Declaration of War he hath publiſhed at London.

The vague Imputations contained in that Piece, have indeed no Reality at Bottom; and the very Manner in which they are ſet forth, would prove their Futility, even if their Falſhood had not already been clearly demonſtrated in the Memorial which the King hath cauſed to be delivered to the ſeveral Courts, containing a Summary of thoſe Facts, with their Proofs, that relate to the preſent War, and the Negotiations which have preceded it.

There is, however, one important Fact, which was not mentioned in that Memorial, becauſe it was impoſſible to foreſee that England would attempt to deceive in ſuch a groſs Manner.

This regards the Works raiſed at Dunkirk, and the Troops which the King hath cauſed to be aſſembled on the Coaſts of the Ocean.

To hear the King of England in his Declaration of War, who would not think he was determined by theſe two Objects to give Orders for ſeizing at Sea the King's Ships, and thoſe of his Subjects?

Nevertheleſs, it is univerſally known, that the Works at Dunkirk were not begun till after the Attack and Capture of two of his Majeſty's Ships, in Time of profound Peace, by a Squadron of thirteen Engliſh Ships. It is equally notorious, that the Engliſh Navy had made Captures of French Veſſels ſix Months before the firſt Battalions, ordered by the King to repair to the maritime Coaſts, began their March in February laſt.

Should the King of England ever reflect on the Falſhood of the Reports that have been made to him, with regard to theſe two Points, will he forgive thoſe who induced him to advance Facts, the Suppoſition whereof cannot be varniſhed with even the leaſt plauſible Appearances?

What the King owes to himſelf, and what he owes to his Subjects, have at laſt obliged him to repel Force by Force; but invariably adhering to his natural Sentiments of Juſtice and Moderation, his Majeſty hath directed his Military Operations only againſt the King of England, his Aggreſſor; and it has been the ſole Object of all his political Negotiations to juſtify that Confidence which the other Nations of Europe place in his Friendſhip, and the Uprightneſs of his Intentions.

It would be uſeleſs to enter into a Detail of the Motives that have forced the King to ſend a Body of his Forces into the Iſland of Minorca, and which this Day oblige his Majeſty to declare War againſt the King of England, as he hereby doth declare War againſt him both by Land and Sea.

By acting on Principles that ſo deſervedly determine his Reſolution, he is ſure of finding in the Juſtice of his Cauſe, the Valour of his Troops, and the Love of his Subjects, thoſe Reſources which he hath always experienced on their Part; and above all he counts upon the Protection of the God of Armies.

His Majeſty ordains and enjoins all his Subjects, Vaſſals and Servants, to fall upon the Subjects of the King of England; forbids them in the moſt expreſs Manner from hereafter having any Communication, Commerce, or Intelligence with them, on Pain of Death; and his Majeſty hath in Conſequence from henceforward, revoked and does revoke, all Permiſſions, Paſſports, Safe-Guards, and Safe-Conducts, which may have been given by himſelf, or his Lieutenant-Generals, and other his Officers, and hath declared them, and doth declare them, null, void, and of no Effect; forbidding all Perſons to have any Regard thereto.

His Majeſty orders and commands the Duke de Penthievre, Admiral of France, the Marſhals of France, his Majeſty's Governors and Lieutenant-Generals in his Provinces and Armies, Major Generals, Colonels, Captains, Heads and Conductors of his military People, as well Horſe as Foot, French and Foreigners, and all other his Officers whom it may concern, that they and each of them cauſe the Purport of theſe Preſents to be executed in the Extent of their Powers and Juriſdictions, for ſuch is his Majeſty's Pleaſure. He wills and intends that theſe Preſents ſhall be publiſhed and fixed up in all his Cities, as well maritime as others, and in all the Ports, Harbours, and other Places of his Kingdom, and Territories under his Obedience, where it ſhall be needful, that none may pretend Ignorance thereof. Given at Verſailles, June 9, 1756. LOUIS.

DE VOYER D'ARGENSON.

BOSTON, *September* 6.

Notwithſtanding the repeated Accounts we have of late had, by Letters from ſeveral Places, that there had been two Engagements in the Mediterranean, between the Engliſh and French Fleets in the Month of May laſt, it is now very certain that there has been but one, which was on the 20th; an Account of which we have in a Letter that came in a Veſſel that arrived laſt Saturday at Marblehead from Cadiz, wrote by the Maſter of a Veſſel who was at Gibraltar when Part of the Engliſh Fleet arrived there, an Extract of which is as follows, viz.

From on board the Schooner Swallow, at the Lazarette, about eight Miles from Cadiz, June 29, 1756.

GIVE me Leave to continue what Advices I have gained concerning our Fleet, and Proceedings in the Mediterranean, which I had from good Hands, while at Gibraltar.——On our Arrival at Gibraltar, was acquainted that there had been an Engagement between our Fleet and the French, in which the French had gained the Day; to which few gave any Credit, as it was French Advice: A few Days after, on the 15th, arrived Commodore Broderick, with five Sail of the Line, as a Reinforcement to Admiral Byng, and ten Ships with Ordnance Stores, &c. for the Garriſon of Gibraltar, on board of which was Col. John Campbell's Regiment of Foot; a Detachment of 380 Marines, for Admiral Byng's Squadron; and 210 Bombardiers for Port-Mahon; Ships under Broderick are as follow, viz. Prince George, of 90 Guns, Commodore; Naſſau 74, Iſis 64, Ipſwich 64, and Hampton-Court, of 64 Guns.

"On the 16th Inſtant we were aſſured of our Fleet's being off Malaga, coming down (ſome Ships much ſhattered) by the Arrival of his Majeſty's Ship Defiance, who left the Fleet a few Days before; the Captain of which was killed in the Engagement, and had 45 Men killed and wounded; but the Particulars of the Engagement were ſtill concealed till the Fleet arrived, which was on the 19th Inſtant June, when Admiral Byng, in the Ramillies, with the blue Flag at the Maintopmaſt Head, and Admiral Weſt, in the Buckingham, with a red Flag at the Mizentopmaſt Head, with eight Sail more of the Line, anchored in Gibraltar; among which was the Intrepid, Capt. Young, very much damaged in her Maſts and Yards, and in the Engagement had killed and wounded about 33. The Princeſs Louiſa is alſo ſomething damaged, having fought very reſolutely; the Captain of which Ship died of his Wounds, and the 20th Inſtant was decently interred at Gibraltar, with all the Honours due to ſo brave a Commander: This Ship had alſo killed and wounded about 36. No other Ships were any Way damaged of the whole Fleet. The Portland loſt about 8 killed, and as many wounded.——The Particulars I received from Officers and Seamen of ſaid Ships, and at different Times; but were ſtill kept in Doubt concerning the Particulars of the Engagement, as every Officer is extreme cautious

of

of relating the same.——The Fact is, but six of our Ships engaged, and but nine fired of the whole Fleet, during the whole Engagement: Our Officers, our Seamen, our Soldiers, all agree, that Admiral West fought like a Lion, and deserves a Ship of Gold; and what is very remarkable in Favour of Admiral West, tho' warmly attacked by 3 French Ships at once, one of them the French Admiral, he lost but one Man, and but one wounded; and forced the French Admiral out of the Line: But before I relate the Account of the Battle I received from a Gentleman on board the Fleet, confirmed by several Officers, who were on board in the Engagement, it is necessary that you should be acquainted with the Number of Ships in each Squadron, which you will see by the following List, which I have an Account of from good Hands, viz.

English Fleet. Ramillies, Admiral Byng, of 90 Guns; Kingston, Piercy, 60; Culloden, Ward, 74; Buckingham, Admiral West, 68; Lancaster, Commodore Edgecombe, 66; Captain, Catford, 70; Defiance, Andrews [*killed*] 64; Trident, Durell, 60; Revenge, Campbell, 60; Princess Louisa, Noall [*died of his Wounds*] 60; Intrepid, Young, 60; Deptford, Amhurst, 50; and the Portland, Beard, of 50 Guns: *The above are of the Line.* Chesterfield, Ward, of 40 Guns; Phœnix, Hervey, 20; Experiment, Gillcrease, 20; and the Dolphin, Scroop, of 20 Guns.

French Fleet. The Fury, of 80 Guns; Crown 74, Terrible 74, Ball 74, Warrior 74, Lion 74, Cunning 70, Orpheus 64, Peasant 64, Wild 64, and the Appertona, of 64 Guns: *The above are of the Line.* Frigates, viz. The Junia, of 44 Guns, Rosa 46, Beauty 36, Tophima 30, and the Nymph, of 26 Guns.

This is the exact List of Ships of both Sides, as good an Equality as Man could wish for, nay if agreed on, they could not be nearer match'd, allowing there was no Lookers-on. The Account I received of the Action, from the Beginning to the End, was from an Officer on board the Fleet, and was as follows.

"On the 19th of May we arrived off the Island of Minorca, and presented our Fleet to the Castle of St. Philip. Our Appearance off Mahon gave the General, and all in the Castle, such high Spirits, that they play'd on the French in a most furious Manner, heaving 3 Bombs, and firing 3 Cannon, to 2 of the French. We saw the Attacks of the French and Castle very plain, which seemed to make a glorious Resistance. Towards Evening a Signal was made to man and arm the Barges, in order to land the Forces; but as soon revoked on account of the Signal from our headmost Ships, of the French Fleet appearing in Sight, under our Lee, to the Southward of us. At this Time we took a French Tartan, going off to reinforce the French Fleet, and had just Time enough to scuttle and sink her, after taking 100 Prisoners out, was obliged, by signal from the Admiral, to give Chace, all in the Line of Battle; but Night coming on we lost sight of them, and that Evening tacked. At Daylight we saw them again, being at Windward of them, and between them and the Island; and at 2 in the Afternoon, on the 20th of May, bore down, and forming perhaps as fine a Line as ever was seen; every Ship being to Windward of the French Fleet, Admiral Byng hove the Signal for a close Engagement. Accordingly the Defiance, and Admiral West's Squadron, engaged very warmly, he beating the French Admiral, and four of his Ships, fairly out of the Line, obliging them to bear before the Wind. During the Engagement, which was warm two Hours and a Half, Admiral Byng's Squadron lay by to Windward; and had it not been for the Courage, Resolution and Conduct of our brave Commanders who engaged, their Ships must have sunk, or fallen into the Enemy's Hands. Upon the whole all agreed, that had Admiral Byng and his Ships engaged, we must have taken the whole Fleet. In the Evening both Fleets parted. Next Morning we saw them again, and the following Evening. When the Engagement began, we were about 8 Leagues off of the Island, in sight of the same, but never saw it afterwards, but made the best of our Way to Gibraltar. The Damage he says each Ship sustained agrees with the former Part of my Letter. Three Days after the Engagement, Admiral Byng dispatched his first Lieutenant in a Schooner Packet to Barcelona, and from thence by Land to London, with the Particulars of the Action, but in so secret a manner, that it was not known by any Captain of the Fleet till she was departed. You will be in some Measure informed how our Affairs are here by these Accounts; I wish we may have better success in America. I left Admiral Byng in Gibraltar with 16 sail of the Line on the 21st Instant, and a 40 Gun ship anchored as I came out; the remaining 5 ships of Admiral Byng's Fleet are at Tetuan and Malaga, 3 for Provisions, and 2 for Wine, and were hourly looked for. Admiral Byng gave Orders for every ship to be ready to sail the 27th Instant, intending again for Mahon, and soldiers at Gibraltar were embarking on board his Fleet for that Purpose."

By Capt. Orne, who arrived at Salem last Monday Morning in 55 Days from Cadiz, we have Advice, that Admirals Byng and West remained at Gibraltar, until Admirals Hawke and Saunders took the Command of the Fleet, who sailed from thence about the 2d of July, to save Fort St. Philip, if it was not too late: That the new Governor, (Tyrawley) was at Gibraltar: That the Spaniards had sent, or were about to send, 60 large Brass Cannon to Old Gibraltar, and were mustering a Number of Regiments to send to some uncertain Place. Some say, if St. Philip's is taken, the French and Spaniards design for Gibraltar. Several of Byng's Men got to Cadiz, and gave the foregoing Advice, and also that the French Fleet lay off the Harbour, near St. Philip's, when they last saw them. The last Advice Capt. Orne brings from Mahon, is of the 12th of June. The Governor of Gibraltar sent a sloop of War, (with a very great Reward to the Captain) to get a Letter to the Governor of the Fort of St. Philip's; which the Captain took the sacrament he would deliver, Life excepted. He sailed from Gibraltar about the Middle of June. Byng and West are said to be gone home. Said Letter was to advise the Governor to hold out, and that there was a large Fleet, with every Thing necessary for their Relief, a coming.

September 13. Wednesday last Capt. Baker arrived here from Cadiz, which Place he left the same Time with Capt. Glover, (mentioned in our last) who is full in it, that Fort St. Philip's was not taken the 29th of June; he has given us an Extract from his Journal, which is as follows: July 4, I was in Carthagena, and that Day arrived a Catalon Vessel, the master of which deposed upon Oath, that he passed close by Minorca the 29th of June, and then saw British colours at Fort St. Philip. July 10, I met Admiral Hawke's squadron about eight Leagues above Gibraltar, upon a Wind, it being then Easterly, and counted 30 sail.—That the Evening of the 11th the Winds came to the Westward, and continued so until the 24th of July.——That Messieurs Butler and Matthews at Cadiz had received certain Accounts from Gibraltar, dated July 22, and then had no Accounts of Minorca being taken; on the contrary, General Blakeney was well, and in high spirits.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, June 26.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Byng to Mr. Cleveland, Secretary of the Admiralty. Dated on board the Ramillies, off Minorca, May 25, 1756.

I HAVE the Pleasure to desire that you will acquaint their Lordships, that having sailed from Gibraltar the 8th, I got off Mahon the 19th, having been joined by his Majesty's Ship Phœnix off Majorca two Days before, when the Enemy's Fleet appeared to the S. E. Falling little Wind, it was Five before I could form my Line, and distinguish any of the Enemy's Motions, and not at all judge of their Force more than by their Numbers, which were seventeen, and thirteen of those appeared large. They at first stood towards us in a regular Line, and tacked about Seven, which I judged was to endeavour to gain the Wind of us in the Night, so that, being late, I tacked, in order to keep the Weather Gage of them, as well as to make sure of the Land Wind. In the Morning, being very hazy, and not above five Leagues off Cape Mola, we tacked off towards the Enemy at Eleven, and at Day-Light had no Sight of them; but two Tartans, with the French private Signal, being close in with the Rear of our Fleet, I sent the Princess Louisa to chase one, and made the Signal for the Rear Admiral, who was nearest the other, to send Ships to chase her. The Princess Louisa, Defiance, and Captain, became at a great Distance, but the Defiance took her's, which had two Captains, two Lieutenants, One hundred and two private Soldiers, who were sent out the Day before with Six hundred Men, on board Tartans, to reinforce the French Fleet, on our then appearing off the Place. The Phœnix (on Capt. Hervey's Offer) prepared to serve as a Fire Ship, but without damaging her as a Frigate till the Signal was made to prime, when she was then to scuttle her Decks, every Thing else being prepared at the Time and Place allowed of. The Enemy now began to appear from the Masthead: I called in the Cruizers, and when they had joined me, I tacked towards the Enemy, and form'd the Line a-head; I found the French were preparing theirs to Leeward, having unsuccessfully endeavoured to weather me: They were twelve large Ships of the Line, and five Frigates.

As soon as I judged the Rear of ours was the Length of their Van, we tacked altogether, and I immediately made the Signal for the Ships that led to lead large, and for the Deptford to quit the Line, that ours might become equal in Number with theirs. At Two I made the Signal to engage, as I found it was the surest Method of ordering every Ship to close down on the one that fell to their Lot. And here I must express my great Satisfaction at the very gallant Manner in which the Rear Admiral set the Van the Example, by instantly bearing down on the Ships he was to engage, with his Second, and who occasioned one of the French Ships to begin the Engagement, which they did by raking ours as they went down. I bore right down on the Ship that lay opposite to me, and began to engage him, after having received their Fire for some Time on going down. The Intrepid, in the Beginning, had his Foretopmast shot away, and as that hung on his Forefail and backed it, he had no Command of his Ship, his Foretack, and all his Braces being cut at the same Time, so that he drove on the next Ship to him, and obliged that, and the Ships a-head of me, to throw all a-back: This obliged me to do so also for some Minutes, to avoid their falling all on board me, though not before we had drove our Adversary out of the Line, who put before the Wind, and had several Shot fired at him from his own Admiral. This not only caused the Enemy's Center to be unattacked, but left the Rear Admiral's Division rather uncover'd for some very little Time. I sent and called to the Ships a-head of me, to make sail on and go down on the Enemy, and ordered the Chesterfield to lay by the Intrepid, and the Deptford to supply the Intrepid's Place. I found the Enemy edged away constantly; and as they went three Feet to our one, they would never permit our closing with them, but take the Advantage of destroying our Rigging; for tho' I closed the Rear Admiral fast, yet I found I could not again close the Enemy, whose Van were fairly drove from their Line, but their Admiral was joining them by bearing away. By this Time it was past Six, and the Enemy's Van and ours were at too great a Distance to engage; I perceived some of their Ships stretching to the Northward, and I imagined they were going to form a new Line. I made the Signal for the headmost Ships to tack, and those that led before with the Larboard Tacks, to lead with the starboard, that I might, by the first, keep (if possible) the Wind of the Enemy; and, by the second, be between the Rear Admiral's Division and the Enemy, as his had suffer'd most, as also to cover the Intrepid, which I perceived to be in a very bad Condition, and whose Loss would give the Ballance against us, if they attack'd us the next Morning, as I expected. I brought to about Eight that Night, to join the Intrepid, and to refit our Ships as fast as possible, and continued so all Night. The next Morning we saw nothing of the Enemy, tho' we were still laying to: Mahon was N.N. W. about Ten or Eleven Leagues. I sent Cruizers out to look for the Intrepid and Chesterfield, who joined me next Day; and having, from a State and Condition of the Squadron brought me in, found that the Captain, Intrepid, and Defiance (which latter has lost her Captain) were very much damaged in their Masts, I thought it proper, in this Situation, to call a Council of War, before I went again to look for the Enemy. I desired the Attendance of General Stuart, Lord Effingham, and Lord Robert Bertie, and Colonel Cornwallis, that I might collect their Opinions upon the present situation, at which Council not the least Contention or Doubt arose. I do not send their Lordships the Particulars of our Losses and Damage by this, as it would take me much Time, and that I am willing none should be lost in letting them know an Event of such Consequence. I dispatch this to Sir Benjamin Keene, by Way of Barcelona, and am making the best of my Way to Gibraltar, from which Place I propose sending their Lordships a more particular Account.

P. S. I must desire you will acquaint their Lordships, that I have appointed Captain Hervey to the Command of the Defiance, in the Room of Captain Andrews, slain in the Action.

I have just sent the Defects of the Ships, as I have got it made out whilst I was closing my Letter.

STATE of the English and French Fleets in the late Action in the Mediterranean, with the Number of Persons killed and wounded in each Ship.

ENGLISH.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.	Killed.	Wounded.
Ramillies,	90	Admiral Byng,		
		Captain Gardiner,		
Buckingham,	70	Rear-Admiral West,		
		Captain Everit,	3	7
Culloden,	74	Ward,		
Captain,	70	Catford,	6	30
Revenge,	70	Cornwall,		
Lancaster,	66	Edgecombe,	1	14
Trident,	64	Durell,		
Intrepid,	64	Young,	9	39
Kingston,	60	Piercy,		
Princess Louisa,	60	Noall,	4	13
Defiance,	60	Andrews,	14	45
Portland,	50	Beard,	6	20
Deptford,	50	Amhurst,		
	848		43	168
Frigates.				
Chesterfield,	44	Lloyd,		
Experiment,	24	Gillcreafe,		
Dolphin,	24			
Phœnix,	24	Hervey,		
Fortune,	14	Maplesden.		

FRENCH.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.	Killed.	Wounded.
Le Foudroyant,	80	La Galissoniere,	2	10
		Lieut. General,		
Le Redoutable,	74	Glandeves, Chief d'Escadre,	12	39
La Couronne,	74	La Clu, Chief d'Escadre,		3
Le Temeraire,	74	Beaumont,		15
Le Guerrier,	74	La Broffe,		43
Le Lion,	64	St. Agnan,	2	7
Le Sage,	64	Duruen,		8
L'Orphée,	64	Raimondis,	10	9
Le Content,	64	Sabran,	5	19
Le Triton,	64	Mercier,	5	14
L'Hipotame,	50	Rochemaure,	2	10
Le Fier,	50	D'Herville,		4
	796		38	181
Frigates.				
La Junon,	46	Beausier,		
La Rose,	26	Coftebelle,		
La Gracieuse,	24	Marquizan,		
La Topaz,	24	Carne,		
La Nimphe,	24	Callian.		

NEW-YORK, *September* 13.

Saturday Morning last, a Carpenter arrived here from Albany, who left Fort William-Henry, at Lake George, on Tuesday the 31st ultimo, by whom we have the following Intelligence, viz. That General Winslow was to set off in the Evening of that Day, in a Sloop of 30 Tons, commanded by Capt. Smith, of 18 Swivel Guns, with two Mortars and four Brass Field-Pieces on board, in company with two other Sloops, of the same Burthen, and 10 Swivels each, with 300 Men, in order to drive the French from their advanced Post near Ticonderoga; and that he was to be followed the next Day by 500 Men more in Whale-Boats, for the same Purpose; that a Trench of 12 Feet deep, and 10 wide, was made round the whole camp, some Fascine Batteries erected, several single cannon mounted, to scour the Trenches in case of an Attack, and that the Soldiers lived so well, that many of them sold great Part of their Allowance of Liquor and Provisions.

September 20. Friday Morning last Captain Moore, in the Snow Sally, arrived here in 7 Weeks and 3 Days from Waterford, with Provisions, for the King's Troops in this Province. He confirms the Account, that General Blakeney surrendered St. Philip's Castle, to the Duke de Richelieu, the 29th of June, as inserted in our last, but that Blakeney had all the Honours of War allowed him, and that he and all his Garrison were to be transported to Gibraltar, at the Expence of the French King.

On Friday Evening Captain Fortune arrived here in a French Prize Snow, Monsieur Depong De Fortune, late Master, taken on the second Instant, in Lat. 32. 40, Long. 59, by Captain Randle, in the Privateer Sloop Goldfinch, of this Port. She was bound from Martinico for Nants, loaded with Sugar, Coffee and Cotton. Two Days after she sailed from Martineco, a Fleet of Twenty-five Sail was to follow.

Saturday Evening last Captain Fenton, in the Privateer Sloop Harlequin, of 8 Guns, and Forty-five Men, returned from a short Cruize, and has brought in with him a large French Schooner, called the America, Monsieur Michael Juan, Master, which he took on the First Instant, in Lat. 32. Lon. 59, 57, bound for Nants, from Martineco. On the Twenty-eighth of August, Captain Fenton engaged a French Ship of 18 Guns, and would have carried her, but one of his Guns bursting, obliged him to bear away.

The same Evening Captain Linus King, in the Privateer Brig Prince George, of this Port, came in from a Cruize of 27 Days, and brought in with him the Ship La Fidelle, Monsieur Sieurfack, Master, about 250 Tons, bound from Martineco for Bourdeaux; and the Snow L'Ambier, Monsieur L'Ambier, Master, bound from Martineco for Bourdeaux also, both taken the first Instant. The Night before, Captain King took the Ship Chavalmaria, Monsieur Delpasarius, Master, about 250 Tons, 6 Guns, and 25 Men, bound from Martineco, for Bayonne, and ordered her for this Port, but she is not yet arrived.

The same Evening also, Captain William Wayanop, Commander of the Privateer Snow Earl of Loudoun, came in

in from a Cruize, and has brought in with him a large French Ship of 16 Carriage Guns, and 45 Men, Monſieur Jaque Deſannois, Maſter, bound from Martineco for Nantz, which he took on the 2d Inſtant, in Lat. 35, after a ſmart Engagement of two Hours, in which Captain Waynman had three Men ſlightly wounded, and the Top of his Main-maſt ſhot away. There was one Man killed on board the Prize, and ſeveral wounded, but none mortally.

All the above Prizes (except the Snow ſent in by Captain Randle) were Part of a Fleet of 25 Sail, that ſailed from Martineco for Old France, on the 12th of Auguſt laſt, under Convoy of a 74 Gun Ship, a 60 Gun Ship, and a Frigate of 40 Guns; and are all loaded with Sugar, Coffee, and Cotton. We are told that another Fleet of 100 Sail, was ſoon to ſail from the ſame Iſland for Old France.

Extract of a Letter from Madeira, dated Auguſt 6, 1756.

"*We have a certain Account of the Loſs of Port-Mahon. The French attacked Queen's Fort, on the 20th of June, Sword in Hand, and carry'd it, with the Loſs of 800 Men by their own Confeſſion. Blakeney who could not have held out more than a Day or two longer, ſurrendered upon the moſt honourable Terms, namely that he ſhould march out with the Honours of War, accompanied with four Pieces of Cannon, and four covered Waggons, and all to be tranſported to Gibraltar; having obtained alſo Liberty for the Greeks and Jews to ſettle their Affairs and depart in ſix Months.*"

The Accounts received from Albany ſince our laſt, concerning Oſwego, are more favourable than thoſe that have been inſerted heretofore; for we are aſſured, from good Authority, that ſome white People are returned to Albany, who were diſpatched to Oſwego, in order to reconnoitre the Woods, and, if poſſible, to get a View of the Place, who report, that they lay two Nights there, where every Thing that could be of Service to the French was carried away, and the Forts and Houſes intirely demoliſhed; that no Signs of Murder or Maſſacre was to be ſeen; and that they found only three Graves, which were very handſomely made up, and one in particular, which they imagined was Colonel Mercer's.

'Tis alſo ſaid, That a Negro Fellow, who made his Eſcape after the Garriſon of Oſwego was taken, is lying ſick at the Oneida Caſtle, and ſays, that immediately after Col. Mercer was killed, the Place was given up to the French, by Order of Lieutenant Col. Littlebill; that the Number of the Beſiegers were but little ſuperior to thoſe of the Beſieged; and that the Enemy had no other Cannon than thoſe they got at Fort Ontario.

PHILADELPHIA.

September 23. Saturday laſt arrived an Expreſs from Col. ARMSTRONG, of Cumberland County, with Advice, that he marched from Fort Shirley on the 30th paſt, with about 300 of our Provincial Forces, on an Expedition againſt Kittanning, a Town of our Indian Enemies, on the Ohio, about 25 Miles above Fort Du Queſne. On the 3d Inſtant he joined the advanced Party at the Beaver Dams, near Franks-Town; and on the ſeventh in the Evening, being within ſix Miles of Kittanning, the ſcouts diſcovered a Fire in the Road, and reported that there were but three, or at moſt four, Indians at it. It was not thought proper to attempt ſurprizing thoſe Indians at that Time, leſt if one ſhould eſcape the Town might be alarmed; ſo Lieutenant Hogg, with twelve Men, was left to watch them, with Orders not to fall upon them till Day-break; and our Forces turned out of the Path, to paſs by their Fire without diſturbing them. About three in the Morning, having been guided by the Whooping of the Indian Warriors at a Dance in the Town, they reached the River, 100 Perches below the Body of the Town, near a Corn-Field, in which a Number of the Enemy lodged out of their Cabbins, as it was a warm Night. As ſoon as Day appeared, and the Town could be ſeen, the Attack began in the Corn-Field, through which our People charged, killing ſeveral of the Enemy, and entered the Town. Capt. Jacobs, Chief of the Indians, gave the War Whoop, and defended his Houſe bravely through Loopholes in the Logs. And the Indians generally refuſing Quarters, which were offered them, declaring they were Men, and would not be Priſoners, Col. Armſtrong (who now received a Wound in his ſhoulder by a Muſket Ball) ordered their Houſes to be ſet on Fire over their Heads, which was immediately done by the Officers and Soldiers with great Activity. When the Indians were told they would be burnt if they did not ſurrender, one of them reply'd, he did not care, as he could kill four or five before he died; and as the Heat approached, ſome began to ſing.——Some however burſt out of the Houſes, alſo, attempted to reach the River, but were inſtantly ſhot down.——Capt. Jacobs, in getting out of a Window, was ſhot, and ſcalped, as alſo his ſquaw, and a Lad, called the King's ſon. The Indians had a Number of ſpare Arms in their Houſes, loaded, which went off in quick ſucceſſion as the Fire came to them; and Quantities of Gunpowder which had been ſtored in every Houſe blew up from time to time, throwing ſome of their Bodies a great Height into the Air.——A Body of the Enemy, on the oppoſite ſide of the River, fired on our People, and being ſeen to croſs the River at a Diſtance, as if to ſurround our Men, they collected ſome Indian Horſes that were near the Town, to carry off the Wounded, and then retreated without going back to the Corn-Field to pick up the ſcalps of thoſe killed there in the Beginning of the Action. Several of the Enemy were alſo killed in the River as they attempted to eſcape by fording it: And it was computed that in all between thirty and forty were deſtroyed, though we brought off but 12 ſcalps.——Eleven Engliſh Priſoners were releaſed, and brought away; who informed the Colonel, that beſides the Powder, (of which the Indians boaſted they had enough for ten Years War with the Engliſh) there was a great Quantity of Goods burnt, which the French had made them a Preſent of but ten Days before. The Priſoners alſo informed, That that very Day, two Battoes of Frenchmen, with a large Party of Delaware and French Indians, were to have joined Captain Jacobs, to march and take Fort Shirley; and that 24 Warriors had ſet out before them the preceding Evening;——which proved to be the Party that had kindled the Fire the Night before: For our People, returning, found Lieutenant Hogg wounded in three Places, and learnt that he had in the morning attacked the ſuppoſed Party of 3 or 4 at the Fire, according to Order, but found them too numerous for him. He killed three of them however at the firſt Fire, and fought them an Hour, when having loſt three of his beſt men, the reſt, as he lay wounded, abandoned him and fled, the Enemy purſuing them.——Lieutenant Hogg died ſoon after of his Wounds.——Capt. Mercer, being wounded in the Action, was carried off by his Enſign and eleven men, who left the main Body in their Return, to take another Road, and were not come in when the Expreſs came away. He had four of the recovered Priſoners with him, and ſome of the ſcalps. It is feared he may be intercepted.

On the Whole, it is allowed to be the greateſt Blow the Indians have received ſince the War began, and if well followed, may ſoon make them weary of continuing it. The Conduct of Col. Armſtrong, in marching ſo large a Body through the Enemy's Country, and coming ſo cloſe to the Town, without being diſcovered, is deſervedly admired and applauded; as well as the Bravery of both Officers and Men in the Action. And we hope their Example may have all the good Effects that are naturally to be expected from it.

RETURN of the Killed, Wounded and Miſſing, at Fort Littleton, September 14, 1756.

Lieutenant-Colonel Armſtrong, wounded,
In his Company, 2 private Men killed, and 3 wounded.
Capt. Hamilton's Company, one killed.
Capt. Mercer's company.
Himſelf and one Man wounded; 7 killed; himſelf, his Enſign, and 7 Men miſſing.
Capt. Armſtrong's company.
Lieutenant James Hogg, and 5 Men killed; 5 wounded; and 6 miſſing.
Capt. Ward's company.
One killed; 1 wounded, and 3 miſſing.
Capt. Potter's company.
Enſign James Potter, and 1 Man wounded.
Capt. Steel's company, 1 miſſing.

A LIST of the Engliſh Priſoners, retaken from the Indians at the Kittanning, viz.

Anne M'Cord, Wife of John M'Cord, taken at M'Cord's Fort at Conococheague. Martha Thorn, about ſeven Years old, taken at the ſame Place. Barbara Hicks, taken at the Conoloways. Catharine Smith, a German Child, taken near Shamokin. Margaret Hood, taken near the Mouth of Conococheague, in Maryland. Thomas Girty, taken at Fort Granville. Sarah Kelly, taken near Wincheſter, in Virginia. Beſides one Woman, a Boy, and two little Girls, who, with Capt. Mercer, and Enſign Scott, ſeparated from the main Body, as they began their March from the Kittanning, and are not yet come in.

Since receiving the above Return from Fort Littleton, we are informed, that Capt. Mercer, and 23 Perſons, are returned ſafe, which makes up the Number of the Miſſing, and the four releaſed Priſoners.

Capt. Snook, from Liſbon, brings a Confirmation of Minorca being ſurrendered to the French on the 29th of June, on the following honourable Terms, viz. To march out with Military Honours; four Pieces of Cannon; five covered Waggons; the Garriſon to be tranſported to Gibraltar; ſix Months Time to be allowed the Engliſh, Greeks, and Jews, to retire with their Effects. The noble Blakeney, and his brave Garriſon, made a moſt gallant Defence, and would have kept the Place, if they had received proper ſuccours; but being diſappointed of them, and quite worn out with Fatigue, and having loſt about 500 of their Men, they were obliged at laſt to give up that moſt important Fortreſs of St. Philip's. The French, it is ſaid, loſt above 10,000 Men in the Reduction of it.

Capt. Snook likewiſe informs us, that the Admirals Byng and Weſt, with eight Captains, were ſent to England in the Antelope Man of War; and that the late Governor of Gibraltar, and ſome of his Officers, were alſo ſent home: That Admiral Hawke, with a large Fleet of Capital Ships, ſailed from Gibraltar for Portmahon on the Eighth of July: And that Captain Teage, on his Paſſage from London for Newfoundland, met with, engaged and took, a large Martineco Man, which he carried into Liſbon; her Cargo ſaid to be worth 12,000 Pounds Sterling.

By Captain Keene, from Montſerrat, there is Advice, that there are a Number of Privateers out from both the Engliſh and French Iſlands: That a Privateer belonging to Antigua, of ten Guns, has been lately taken by a French Frigate: That a ſmall Privateer, from the ſame Place, had taken three Veſſels that belonged to a homeward bound Fleet from Martineco, under Convoy of three Men of War; and that ſome others of our Privateers had picked up four more from the ſame Fleet.

ANNAPOLIS, *September* 30.

The Hon. Col. HENRY HOOPER, Speaker of the Lower Houſe, being this Morning ſo much indiſpoſed that he could not attend the Buſineſs of the Houſe; their Honours acquainted his Excellency therewith, who was pleaſed to order them to make a new Choice, and the Hon. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, Eſq; was choſen, of which Choice his Excellency approv'd.

Mr. FRANCIS KEY, of this Place, is appointed Clerk of *Cæcil* County, in the Room of Mr. MATTHIAS BORDLEY, deceaſed.

Capt. *Sinclair*, from *Briſtol*, in the *Virginian*, (being a Letter of Marque, mounting 14 Guns, and 25 Men), who arrived in *James-River* the 12th Inſtant, took off the Iſland of *Tercera*, a *French* Prize Ship of 200 Tons, mounting 10 Guns, and had 30 Men, and carried her into *Madeira*. She was bound from *St. Domingo* to *Bourdeaux*, laden with Sugar, Indico, Cotton, and Cochineal, and is computed to be worth 14,000 *l.* Sterling.

Capt. *Capitborn*, who came Paſſenger in Capt. *Sinclair*, ſays, that while he was at *Madeira* he ſaw a Letter from the Conſul at *Cadiz*, to Mr. *Hicock*, Conſul at *Madeira*, giving an Account, that the *French* had ſtormed the *Marlborough* Lines, and upon a Sally from Fort *St. Philip*, we loſt 500 picked Men, and about 37 Officers; on which Mr. *Blakeney* capitulated on honourable Terms. He further ſays that Admiral *Byng* was never nigher to *Port-Mahon* than 11 Leagues; but made the beſt of his Way to *Gibraltar* after his Engagement of the 20th of *May* with *Galiſſoniere*.

We hear, that at the late Aſſizes in *Calvert* County, the Man (who is a Mulatto) who murder'd his Father-in-Law, (a white Man), was found guilty and received Sentence of Death.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, *Enter'd*, NONE.

Cleared for Departure,

Ship Betſey, John White, for London;
Ship Lux, Joſeph Richardſon, for London;
Ship Severn, Jehoſhaphat Rawlings, for London;
Sloop Betſey, William Huſbands, for Virginia;
Ship Betſey, Richard Fitzherbert, for London.

THREE more GAZETTES [N°. 598,] *will compleat (Four Years ſince the Price was lowered, and) a Year with many of my good Cuſtomers, to whom the Publiſher will be greatly obliged if they will Pay at the enſuing Provincial-Court. Thoſe who are in long Arrears, muſt then Pay off their Accounts, or elſe expect no more* Gazettes, *and that Endeavours will be uſed to obtain what has been long due.*

BOOK-BINDING, in all it's Parts, is neatly performed at the PRINTING-OFFICE, by FRANCIS RICHARDSON.

N. B. Thoſe Gentlemen who may want Books bound, muſt ſend them to the *Printing-Office* by the Middle of *November* next, as he intends to tarry there but a ſhort Time.

WANTS a PLACE,

A YOUNG MAN, well qualified to write for a Gentleman, keep Accounts, or be an Aſſiſtant to a Store-Keeper, who can be well recommended. Any Perſon, having Employ for ſuch a one, may be informed of him, by applying to the Printer hereof.

THREE PISTOLES REWARD.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living at *Weſt-River*, in *Anne-Arundel* County, *Maryland*, a Servant Man, named *John Barns*, born in *London*, has a ſmall Impediment in his Speech, is a ſhort well-ſet Fellow, of a ſwarthy Complexion, had ſhort black Hair, he is a Clock-maker by Trade, and has ſome of his Tools with him. He had on when he went away, a brown Holland Frock with a Cape, a browniſh Drugget Jacket and Breeches: He is much addicted to Drink. He went away on a middle-ſiz'd Grey Horſe, branded K I.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him in any Goal, ſo that his Maſter may get him again, ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward; and One Piſtole for the Horſe, paid by KENSEY JOHNS.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Richard Sanders*, in *Dorcheſter* County, at *Black-Water*, taken up as a Stray, a Dark Bay Horſe, with a long Star in his Forehead, a ſhort Switch Tail, and has the Pole-Evil.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges,

THERE is at the Plantation of *John Phelps*, junior, near the *Land of Eaſe*, a middle-ſiz'd Black Horſe, branded on the off Buttock E P, his off hind Foot is white, has a Star in his Forehead, and a Snip on his Noſe. He had on a middle-ſiz'd Bell, mark'd I. FORD.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

ON the 14th of this Inſtant *September*, in the Evening, was found dead, near the Dock, in *Annapolis*, a little black Dog, with a curled Tail, and his Breaſt and Feet white. Whoever will diſcover the Perſon who killed the ſaid Dog, ſo that he may be proſecuted for it, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, paid by GEORGE GRAY.

September 20, 1756.

RAN away laſt Night, from the Subſcriber, in *Annapolis*, a Convict Servant Man, named *David Yorath*: He is a tall, luſty, ignorant, Country Fellow, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, of a dark Complexion, and wears his own black Hair; he is a Maſon by Trade, was born in *Wales*, is about 33 Years old, and either can't or pretends not to ſpeak good *Engliſh*. He had with him when he went away, an old ſuperfine blue Broad-Cloth Coat, turn'd down with a blue Velvet Cape, and a white Flannel Waiſtcoat, with black Glaſs Buttons, and the Edges bound round with white Tape, tho' 'tis ſuppoſed he may have other Cloaths with him, as likewiſe both white and check Shirts.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, and brings him to the Subſcriber, in *Annapolis*, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings Reward, if taken within ten Miles of *Annapolis*; Forty Shillings, if above; and if taken out of the Province, Five Pounds.

DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME.

DESERTED from Captain *Levin Woolford*'s Party of Recruits, in *Dorcheſter* County, *Maryland*, *Thomas Williams*, who was born in the ſaid County, he is of a freſh Complexion, between 30 and 40 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, his Head is ſhaven, and he wears a Silk Cap: When he deſerted he had on a blue Jacket, and long ſtriped Linen Trowſers.

Any Perſon that will apprehend and deliver him to either of his Lordſhip's Sheriffs, will receive a Reward of Twenty Shillings, of his Excellency the Governor, or the Captain above-mentioned.

September 16, 1756.

BROKE away on Saturday Night laſt, from the Ship *Sally-Brown*, then at the Mouth of *Patapſco*, with a Southerly Wind, the Ship's Long-Boat, being 21 Feet Keel, about 5 Feet Beam, Rigg'd Schooner Faſhion, and had on board two full Water Caſks, Rudder, Tiller, and ſome Stone Ballaſt. She is painted black and yellow, and her Sides are tarr'd.

Whoever takes her up and gives Notice to Capt. *John Brown* at *Bohemia*, or Mr. *James Dick*, Merchant, at *Annapolis*, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward.

Auguſt 12, 1756.

RAN away, laſt Night, from the Subſcriber, living near *Tuckahoe-Bridge*, in *Queen-Anne*'s County, *Maryland*, a Convict Servant Man, named *Anthony Tucker*, was born in the Weſt of *England*, and ſpeaks that Dialect broad, is about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, of a ſwarthy Complexion, had ſhort, ſtrait, dark Hair, he is a Weaver by Trade, but can Plough and do other Plantation work, and walks wide occaſioned by a Rupture: Had on when he went away, an old ruſty Hat, a dark colour'd Cloth Coat, a blue Grogram Jacket, with a Piece of blue Serge in the Middle of the Back to make it wide enough for him, mix'd Camblet Breeches, much worn on the Knees, brown Oſnabrigs Shirt, (and two others beſides what he had on), and indifferent Stockings and Shoes.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and delivers him to me, ſhall be reaſonably rewarded, beſides what the Law allows. JOHN MAYNE.

Frederick County, *September* 13, 1756.

To be Sold to the higheſt Bidder, on Tueſday the ſecond Day of November *next, at the late Dwelling-Houſe of* William Beall, *deceaſed, for good Bills of Exchange, Sterling Caſh, or Crop Tobacco,*

A CHOICE Parcel of Land, containing about Three Hundred and Sixty-ſix Acres, well timber'd, whereon is a Plantation in good Repair, a good Dwelling-Houſe, a Kitchen, and a good Cellar walled with Stone, with ſundry other convenient Houſes; alſo four good Tobacco-Houſes, and two good Apple-Orchards; likewiſe ſome Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, and ſome Houſhold Furniture. ELIZABETH BEALL, ALEXANDER BEALL, } Executors.

N. B. The Land lies within ſix Miles of *Bladenſburg*, and is free from any Incumbrance.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,

For Current Money, for the Uſe of Mr. Thomas Lambden's *Creditors, on the 11th Day of* November *next, at the Houſe of the ſaid* Lambden, *in* Worceſter *County*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in *Calvert* County, in *Maryland*, called *Poorland*, containing 250 Acres.

One other Tract of Land, or Cypreſs Swamp, lying in *Somerſet* County, called *Chance*, containing 100 Acres.

One other Tract of Land, lying in *Worceſter* County, containing 100 Acres, called *Timber Grove*.

One other Tract of Land, lying in the ſaid County, called *Long Acre*, containing 59 Acres.

One other Tract of Land, lying in the ſame County, called *Eden-Town*, containing 130 Acres.

One other Tract of Land, lying in the ſame County, called *Fletcher's Addition*, containing 106 Acres.

EPHRAIM WAGGAMAN, late Sheriff of *Worceſter* County.

N. B. There will be Sold at the ſame Time ſome Houſhold Goods.

JUST IMPORTED,

From LONDON, *in the Ship* LYON, *Captain* DYER, *and from* GLASGOW *in the Brigantine* ACHSAH, *and to be Sold by the Subſcriber, at his Store in* ANNAPOLIS, *at reaſonable Rates, the ſundry* GOODS *undermentioned, for Caſh, Bills of Exchange, or ſhort Credit,*

SUPER-FINE blue, black, cinnamon, mix'd grey and claret colour'd, with Variety of other low priced Broad-Cloths, *German* Serge, blue, red, green and colour'd Half-Thicks, Bear-ſkins, ⅝ and ¾ wide Frizes, Rugs, Blankets, *Kendal* Cottons, blue, green and pink colour'd Callimancoes, Tammies, ſtrip'd Sattins, check'd Barley Corns, Damaſks, Yard and Half-yard wide Cords, blue and green Camblets, Men's Stocking Breeches, Bombazeens, ſingle Allopeens, *Norwich* and Hat-band Crapes, Callicoes, and Variety of Chintz, fine *Iriſh* Tobins, Tartans, broad and narrow ſtriped Hollands, check'd and ſtriped Cottons, Silk and Cotton Gowns, Counterpanes, white Jeans, dyed Fuſtians, Grand Durels, Everlaſtings, ſcarlet and black Hair-Shags, *Genoa* Velvets, blue, black, and cream colour'd Silk-Sattins, Silk *Allamode*, blue and black Serge Duſoys, Men's black and white Silk Stockings, *Scotch* Hollands, *Iriſh* Linens, Cambricks, clear Lawns, black and white Lace, Bandannoes, and other Silk Handkerchiefs, Linen Ditto, Cotton Romals, Womens Scarlet Cloaks, Ribbons, Ferrets, Galloons, Mens Silk Caps, ſewing Silk, Needles, Pins, Playing Cards, Horn, Bone and Ivory Combs, Womens Kid, white Lamb, and colour'd Gloves and Mittens, Mens beſt Buck, tann'd Leather, white, glaz'd and colour'd Gloves, Mens and Womens Mourning Ditto, Crewels, Silk, Cotton and Thread Laces, Nonſopretties, Quality Binding, Filleting, Holland and Twill'd Tapes, Gartering, ſilveriz'd and gilt Buttons, Corks, Cotton-Wick, Pipes, Fig-Blue, Lampblack, Brimſtone, Roſin, Glue, Allom, ſingle and double refined Sugars, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, beſt Hyſon, Green and Bohea Teas, Mens and Womens Shoes, Hats, Mens and Womens Worſted, Yarn and Thread Stockings, Worſted and Cotton Caps, Oſnabrigs, Hempen-Rolls, Bed-Ticking, Check Linens, and Buckrams, Hair-Cloths, Wadding, black, blue and white, with Variety of colour'd Shalloons, Oſnabrigs colour'd and white Threads, Variety of Buttons and Hair, Writing Paper, large and ſmall blank Leidgers and Journals, Bibles and Teſtaments, Primmers, Pſalters, Spelling and Prayer Books, Table Knives and Forks, Claſp Ditto, Razors, Sciſſars, Shoe-Buckles, Sleeve-Buttons, Coat and beſt Metal Ditto, with Variety of other Cutlary, Braſiery, Tin and Pewter Ware, Mens and Womens Saddles, Bridles, Cruppers, Girths, Horſe-Whips, Stone Bottle Jugs from 1 to 5 Gallons, Variety of China, 3*d*. 4*d*. 8*d*. 10*d*. 20*d* 24*d*. and 30*d*. Nails, 3*d*. 4*d*. and 6*d*. Brads, ſmall Tacks, Pump, Scupper and Hob Nails, ½, ¾, 1 and 1¼ Inch Augurs, ✠ Cut- Whip- & Hand-Saw Files, Two Foot Rules, Stilliards, Hand Saws, Box Irons, Plane Irons, Locks and Braſſes for Deſks, Stock Locks, Pad Locks, Iron rimm'd Ditto, H, HL and ✠ Garnet Hinges, Frying Pans, Hoes, Axes, Adzes, Copper Stew Pans and Coffee-Pots, Claret Wine, *Jamaica* Spirit, *Barbados* Rum, *Muſcovado* Sugar, Coffee, barrel'd Pork, Soal and Upper Leather, and great Variety of other Goods not particularly mentioned.

ROBERT SWAN.

P. S. Whereas I intend to depart this Province, as early next Summer as my Buſineſs will permit, think proper to give this Notice, That all Perſons indebted to me preceding this Date (many of whom are in old Arrears) make ſpeedy Payments, or ſettle the ſame by Bond, or Notes of Hand, otherwiſe I am determined to take every Method the Law permits, to bring them to that Period. And whereas many People have formerly put Hides, and Skins, into my Tan-Yard and never call'd for the Leather, notwithſtanding large Quantities is finiſhed, and ſome Part hath laid by me for Years paſt; I hereby give Notice, that all Hides and Skins brought into the ſaid Yard preceding the firſt of *March* laſt, are or will be finiſhed ſome Time in *November* next, and if not taken away by the Owner, by the firſt of *December*, I then intend to make public Sale of them, to pay for the Tanning: I alſo continue to take in Hides, and Skins, to be tann'd for others, until *March* next.

Cheſter-Town, September 7, 1756.

RAN away this Morning, from the Mouth of *Cheſter-River*, the two following Sailors, belonging to the Ship *Friſky*, Capt. *George Davis*, juſt arrived from *Briſtol*, viz.

Matthew Brown, an *Engliſhman*, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, a well-ſet luſty Fellow, of a ſwarthy Complexion, and wears his own Hair, which is black. He had on a white Jacket, trimm'd with black, a blue Great-Coat, a Pair of Boots, a Pair of thick Duck Trowſers, and a *Dutch* mill'd Cap inſtead of a Hat.

William Sweatman, a tall ſlender Fellow, an *Engliſhman*, of a brown Complexion, and has a ſmall Impediment in his Speech. Had on a blue Jacket, lined with white, and has white Bone Buttons, a red Great-Coat, and Sailor's Trowſers.

They ſtole the Ship's Yawl; ſhe is a neat ſix-oar'd rowing Boat, Turpentine Sides, painted black and yellow, her Outſide Moulding Streak and Back-Board; her Thaughts and Inſide Work, the fore Part red; fixed with 4 Oars, 2 Sprit-ſails, and a Jib: Had in her alſo, a Ship's Draw-Bucket, a Scitt to throw Water out with, and a two Gallon Keg. They went off with a ſtrong Southerly Wind, and it is ſuppos'd either ſtood a-croſs to *Baltimore*, or made up the Bay; 'tis probable they will go up ſome where to the Head of the Bay, and make a-croſs towards *Philadelphia*.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid Villains, and ſecures them in ſome Goal, ſo that they may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward for each; and whoever takes up and ſecures the Boat, and gives Notice, ſhall have One Piſtole, paid by THOMAS RINGGOLD.

NOTICE is hereby given, That I ſhall attend at Mr. *Middleton*'s, in *Annapolis*, during the Term. of the next Provincial Court, to receive his Lordſhip's Rents from thoſe Gentlemen who hold Lands in *Baltimore* County, and reſide in different Parts of the Province. As it would be attended with a good Deal of Trouble to wait on them at their reſpective Houſes, I hope none will delay ſettling (for the Year's Rent) during the ſitting of the ſaid Court.

CHARLES CHRISTIE, Sheriff of *Baltimore* County.

To be SOLD to the higheſt Bidder, at the Subſcriber's Plantation, on Thurſday the 7th Day of October *next, for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Caſh,*

A CHOICE Parcel of NEGROES, conſiſting of Men, Women, and Children.

Alſo, a Tract of Land, lying in *Frederick* County, containing Eight Hundred Acres.

Likewiſe, a very great Stock of choice Cattle, Sheep, and Horſes. And Variety of Houſhold Furniture. THOMAS PINDELL.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Quarter of a LOT in *Charles-Town*, at the Head of *Cheſapeak* Bay, bounded on one Side by North-Eaſt River, and is the neareſt Part of the Lot adjoining the public Wharff in the ſaid Town; on which Quarter ſtands a STILL-HOUSE, built of Cedar, three Years old, 59 Feet and a half by 26 and a half ſtout having 16 Cedar Ciſterns, 2 Return, and 1 Low Wine Ciſtern, all tight, beſides 2 Stills, Pumps, Buckets, *&c.* and a tight Cedar Cooler, ſuppoſed one of the largeſt in *America*, with a good Well and Pump in the Still-Houſe, convenient to ſaid Cooler. The largeſt Still will contain between 14 and 1500 Gallons, and the other about 200 Gallons. Alſo a new framed HOUSE, 27 Feet and a half by 13 Feet 4 Inches clear, with a good Stone Cellar under it, 26 Feet by 12 Feet 3 Inches. Likewiſe a ſmall Piece of public Ground joining to the aforeſaid Quarter, and between it and the Wharff aforeſaid, whereon ſtands a convenient STORE-HOUSE, 29 Feet and a half by 19 and a half, within eight or ten Yards of the Houſes aforeſaid, having likewiſe a good Stone Cellar under it.

For Terms of Sale, apply to Mrs. *Margaret Bigger*, Executrix to the Eſtate of Mr. *Peacock Bigger*, deceaſed, or to Mr. *Redmond Conyngham*, Merchant, in *Philadelphia*.

JOHN BENNETT, in ANNAPOLIS, ſells all Sorts of manufactured TOBACCO, in ſmall or large Quantities.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his OFFICE in *Charles-ſtreet*; by whom all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s*. 6*d*. *per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inſerted for Five Shillings the firſt Week, and One Shilling each Week after the Firſt.